K. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

WATER

Water Supply

The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) provides potable water for the City of Los Angeles, including the project area. Water service is currently available to the lots to be sold in PDR and MDR. According to LADWP's *Urban Water Management Plan 2001–2002 Annual Update*, the LADWP supplied approximately 680,000 acre-feet (acre-ft) of water to its customers during fiscal year 2002 (July 1, 2001 through June 30, 2002). LADWP currently receives its water supply from the Los Angeles Aqueducts (228,396 acre-ft for fiscal year 2002), local groundwater (73,387 acre-ft for fiscal year 2002), and from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWDSC) (372,357 acre-ft for fiscal year 2002). These supplies were adequate to meet the city's water demand during fiscal year 2002 (LADWP, 2002).

Water Conservation

In addition to water supply, the *Urban Water Management Plan* discusses water demand management. LADWP operates a water conservation program that results in a demand reduction of approximately 15 percent. In addition, recycled water is used in the city to meet irrigation, commercial, and industrial demands, where feasible. LADWP also submitted a proposal to MWDSC in June 2002 for construction of a seawater desalination facility. Lessons learned from droughts have informed LADWP's philosophy for handling water shortages. In the event of future shortages, LADWP intends to use pricing structures to complement an aggressive conservation program to balance supply and demand (LADWP, 2000).

To support the statewide conservation effort, LADWP has been active in the California Urban Water Conservation Council (CUWCC). The CUWCC monitors implementation of conservation measures, such as the 14 best management practices (BMPs) established in the *Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California* (MOU). LADWP was one of the original signatories of the MOU and is fully compliant with all applicable BMPs outlined in the MOU (LADWP, 2000).

WASTEWATER

The City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation provides sewer conveyance infrastructure and wastewater treatment services to the city of Los Angeles. The Bureau of Sanitation provides planning and financial management and maintains and operates the wastewater collection and treatment system. The Bureau of Engineering provides design and construction engineering. The wastewater system in the PDR and MDR area includes a wastewater collection system and the Hyperion Wastewater Treatment Plant; treated effluent is discharged to Santa Monica Bay. The wastewater collection system serving Los Angeles consists

of about 6,000 miles of pipe, and about 150 miles of outfall sewers and major interceptors. The interceptor sewer line in the project area is in the North Outfall Sewer, and is one of the four major interceptor sewers used to convey wastewater to the Hyperion Treatment Plant. The Hyperion service area covers approximately 515 square miles and services the majority of the Los Angeles population. The Hyperion Treatment Plant, the City's largest facility, serves more than two-thirds of Los Angeles and has a capacity to process 450 million gallons per day (mgd), with 100 percent secondary treatment. The plant currently receives an average flow of approximately 350 mgd. Peak wet-weather flows up to 1,000 mgd can be handled for short periods (Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation, 2001a). Several collection system improvements are currently in underway to accommodate anticipated growth through the year 2010.

The Hyperion Treatment Plant receives an average flow of 360 mgd and has an excess capacity of approximately 90 mgd. In addition, peak wet-weather flows up to 1,000 mgd can be handled for short periods (Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation, 2001a).

STORMWATER

The project site is located in a highly developed area with established stormwater drainage facilities. For more information, see Section IV.F, *Hydrology and Water Quality*.

SOLID WASTE

The Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation disposes of the refuse it collects into three primary landfills, two operated by private entities and one by the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts: the Bradley Landfill, owned and operated by Waste Management, Inc.; the Sunshine Canyon Landfill, owned and operated by Browning Ferris Industries; and the Calabasas Landfill operated by the Bureau of Sanitation. Approximately 94 percent of Los Angeles's solid waste is disposed of in landfills within Los Angeles County. According to the California Integrated Waste Management Board's (CIWMB) wastestream profiles, the Bradley Landfill is expected to reach capacity by 2007; the Sunshine Canyon Landfill by 2011; and the Calabasas Landfill by 2028 (CIWMB, 2004). In addition, the Bureau of Sanitation contracts with several privately owned and operated material recovery facilities that receive, clean, process, and market recyclables. The Bureau of Sanitation also has three city operations and several private contractors that accept, clean, grind, and mulch or compost yard trimmings.

Solid waste collection and disposal in Los Angeles is carried out by both public and private refuse collection services and solid waste disposal facilities. The City developed a strong waste management infrastructure including a myriad of reduction, recycling, composting, and reuse programs.

APPLICABLE REGULATIONS, PLANS, AND POLICIES STATE

Assembly Bill 939

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, or Assembly Bill 939 (AB 939), required the Source Reduction and Recycling Element of each city and county to include an implementation schedule to meet diversion goals of 25 percent by 1995 and 50 percent by 2000 through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. The City has surpassed the state-mandated 50 percent diversion rate, and for the year 2000 achieved a 58.8 percent diversion rate (Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation, 2001b).

LOCAL

Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation, Solid Resources Citywide Recycling Division

The Solid Resources Citywide Recycling Division was formed in mid-1998 to develop and implement effective and economically feasible source reduction, recycling, buy-recycled, and reuse programs, activities, and policies. These goals are accomplished through technical assistance provided to business, industry, governmental agencies, and various community groups seeking to increase responsible waste management, along with outreach programs, educational programs, public events, workshops, and seminars (Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation, 2004).

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power

The LADWP, the largest municipal utility in the nation, was established over 100 years ago to deliver reliable and safe water and electricity supplies. The LADWP services approximately 3.8 million residents and businesses in Los Angeles. A five-member Board of Water and Power Commissioners establishes policy for LADWP. The Board members are appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the city council for five-year terms (LADWP, 2004).

Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation

The Bureau of Sanitation is the primary department responsible for the collection, transport, and disposal of stormwater; collection, transport, treatment, reuse, and disposal of wastewater from Los Angeles, some county areas, and nine other cities; the citywide plan for a 50 percent reduction in solid waste disposal, in accordance with AB 939; and collection of recyclables, yard trimmings, and refuse from 720,000 households and dead animals citywide.

The Bureau's mission is "to protect the public and environment through legal, efficient, and effective collection, treatment, reuse and disposal of liquid and solid wastes while enhancing relationships with the community, coworkers, elected and appointed officials, and business" (Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation, 2004).

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power Urban Water Management Plan

The California Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code, Division 6, Part 2.6, Sections 10610–0656) requires water suppliers to develop water management plans every five years to identify short-term and long-term water demand management measures to meet

growing water demands during normal, dry, and multiple-dry years. The plan includes the following:

- A description of existing and planned sources of water available to the water supplier
- Conservation efforts to reduce water demand
- Alternative sources of water
- Assessment of reliability and vulnerability of the water supply
- Water shortage contingency analysis

Details of LADWP's efforts to promote the efficient use and management of its water resources are contained in its *Urban Water Management Plan*. The next water plan is scheduled for release in 2005.

Los Angeles City-Collected Refuse Disposal Plan

The City-Collected Refuse Disposal Plan is an element of the Los Angeles General Plan. While the City is currently drafting an Infrastructure Element to its General Plan, the Refuse Disposal Plan, adopted in 1972, is the most recent information available. The objectives of the plan include:

- Providing a basis for the use and acquisition of existing and future landfill sites necessary for the disposal of refuse in order to maintain a clean and healthful environment
- Serving as a guide to meet or exceed city, county, and state refuse disposal requirements in the acquisition, maintenance, and operation of existing and future landfill sites
- Providing a basis for the review and adjustment of the plan made necessary by changing land use and new technologies
- Providing a basis for the site acquisition program to meet future needs, considering proximity to collection areas and proposed uses for the reclaimed land
- Considering waste material as a city resource in the reclamation of land to its optimum potential use

Los Angeles Water System Plan

The Water System Plan is an element of the Los Angeles Master Plan. While the City is currently drafting an Infrastructure Element to its General Plan, the Water System Plan, adopted in 1969, is the most recent information available. The objectives of the plan include:

- Identifying the needs for land and facilities necessary to provide an adequate and reliable water supply throughout the city of Los Angeles and to designate general locations for such facilities
- Introducing and utilizing new technologies for the improvement of the water system in order to meet the ever increasing demand for water at the most economical rates possible

- Periodically re-evaluating the capability of the water system facilities in order to reflect changes in the demand for water resulting from technological developments and new patterns in the city's land use

- Providing water pressure and supply necessary for normal domestic needs and for efficient fire protection.

- Setting forth design standards for the water system relating to the total water demand and available of supply, number and size of facilities, and to assure construction of facilities to be aesthetically compatible with adjacent lands and developments

Los Angeles Sewerage Plan

The Sewerage Plan is an element of the Los Angeles Master Plan. While the City is currently drafting an Infrastructure Element to its General Plan, the Sewerage Plan, adopted in 1968, is the most recent information available. The objectives of the plan include:

- Providing a basis for the development of a safe, efficient, and economical sewerage system for the city of Los Angeles

- Utilizing the best current estimates of future land use in the areas to be served as a basis for determining quantitative requirements for sewerage facilities

- Establishing criteria for the location, design, and installation of sewerage facilities that will minimize odor and unsightliness

- Describing standards followed in formulating this modern sewerage plan

- Providing a basis for the improvement of existing facilities, the development of proposed facilities, and the accommodation of future technical improvements and alternative concepts of city development

- Recognizing that the system should not be limited by political boundaries

- Recognizing that water and other by-products of the system may have economic value for the city

SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

According to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a project would have a significant effect on the environment with respect to utilities and service systems if it would:

- Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board;

- Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects;

- Require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects;

- Have insufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources;

- Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project site that it has inadequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments; or

- Be served by a landfill with insufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

Development of all 36 lots in PDR and MDR is projected to increase the population of Los Angeles by less than one hundredth of one percent. Development of the lots under consideration would be subject to all policies of the City and County of Los Angeles, and a determination of impacts would be made as individual applications are submitted. As stated in the Initial Study, due to the infill nature of development of these lots, and the existing availability of services to the area, adverse impacts to utilities and service systems would not be expected.

Impact K.1: Future development would require additional domestic water service from LADWP. (Less than significant)

The proposed sale could result in the subsequent development of approximately 80 residential units, which are projected to house approximately 175 people, specifically analyzed in the *Population and Housing* Section of the Initial Study (Appendix A). This development would require additional domestic water service from LADWP. Assuming water usage at a rate of approximately 175 gallons per person per day, the proposed sale is projected to generate demand for approximately 30,500 gallons of water per day. According to LADWP's *Urban Water Management Plan*, LADWP has met the immediate water needs of its customers and is well-positioned to do so in the future. However, LADWP will continue to rely upon its investments in MWDSC to meet future needs that exceed its own water resources (LADWP, 2002). LADWP has indicated that it has a responsibility to and will provide domestic water to reasonably foreseeable development at the 36 lots in PDR and MDR (Bautista, 2004). Because, LADWP would be able to provide domestic water service to the project lots, this would be a less than-significant-impact.

Mitigation: None required.

Impact K.2: Future development would decrease the excess wastewater capacity of the Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation. (Less than significant)

The Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation uses 200 gpd per three bedroom single-family home to project wastewater usage. Using the anticipated future maximum development that consists of approximately 80 new residential units, it is estimated that approximately 16,000 gpd of

additional wastewater would be generated from the future development of the 36 lots proposed for sale. This additional wastewater would represent approximately 0.0002 percent of the excess capacity at the Hyperion Treatment Plant, and only 0.00005 percent of the average flow currently received. The Bureau of Sanitation does not expect the future development of the 36 lots proposed for sale to have an impact on the local sewer lines and the treatment facility (Hagekhalil, 2004). Therefore, project-related impacts to the wastewater capacity of the Bureau of Sanitation would be less than significant.

Mitigation: None required.

Impact K.3: Future development would generate solid waste. (Less than significant)

The proposed sale could result in the development of up to approximately 80 residential units, which could accommodate approximately 175 persons. According to the CIWMB's Wastestream Profile for Los Angeles, the average household disposal rate is approximately 1.3 pounds per resident per day. Using this rate, the proposed sale could result in the disposal of approximately 80,000 pounds of solid waste per year. Total household waste disposal in 2000 in Los Angeles was 906,541 tons. Therefore, the reasonably foreseeable development of approximately 80 residential units would result in the generation of less than 0.00005 percent of all household solid waste in Los Angeles. The City has surpassed the state-mandated 50 percent diversion rate, and for the year 2000 achieved a 58.8 percent diversion rate (Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation, 2001b). Solid Resources Citywide Recycling Division develops and implements effective and cost-effective source reduction, recycling, and reuse programs and policies to ensure that Los Angeles continues to meet its required diversion rate.

According to CIWMB's wastestream profiles, the Bradley Landfill is expected to reach capacity by 2007; the Sunshine Canyon Landfill by 2011; and the Calabasas Landfill by 2028 (CIWMB, 2004). Therefore, there would be sufficient landfill capacity to serve the future development of the lots.

Mitigation: None required.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Impact K.4: The future development of the 36 lots proposed for sale would cumulatively, with other cumulative projects in the area (as described in Section 3.6), increase demand for water from LADWP, decrease the excess capacity of the Hyperion Treatment Plant, and increase the generation of solid waste. (Less than significant)

The LADWP has indicated that it has a responsibility to and will provide domestic water to reasonably foreseeable development at the 36 lots in PDR and MDR (Bautista, 2004). Because

all new development would be subject to the Department's regulations at the time of application for service, this would be a less-than-significant impact. According to LADWP's *Urban Water Management Plan*, LADWP has met the immediate water needs of its customers and is well-positioned to do so in the future. In addition, because the project lots would be developed in accordance with their current land use and zoning designations, development in Los Angeles has been accounted for within LADWP's planning assumptions.

The Hyperion Treatment Plant's capacity is approximately 450 mgd; flow is currently at approximately 360 mgd, with sufficient capacity for the wastewater flows of future development. Several collection system improvements are currently underway to accommodate anticipated growth through 2010. The project's contribution to wastewater flows at the Treatment Plant would only represent approximately 0.03 percent of the excess capacity at the Hyperion Treatment Plant, and only 0.008 percent of the average flow currently received. Therefore, the project's contribution to the Hyperion Treatment Plant's wastewater flows would be less than significant.

The City has surpassed the state-mandated 50 percent diversion rate, and for the year 2000 achieved a 58.8 percent diversion rate (Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation, 2001b). Solid Resources Citywide Recycling Division develops and implements effective and cost-effective source reduction, recycling, and reuse programs and policies to ensure that Los Angeles continues to meet its required diversion rate. In addition, according to CIWMB's wastestream profiles, the Bradley Landfill is expected to reach capacity by 2007; the Sunshine Canyon Landfill by 2011; and the Calabasas Landfill by 2028 (CIWMB, 2004). Therefore, there would be sufficient landfill capacity to serve the future development of the lots and the project's contribution to solid waste impacts would not be cumulatively considerable.

Mitigation: None required.

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